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St. James's, April 28.

THE following Addreſs of the States of his Majeſty's Iſland of Jerſey, has been preſented to his Majeſty by the Right Honourable the Lord Carteret, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, as Bailiff of the Iſland of Jerſey: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the States of your Majeſty's Iſland of Jerſey.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE the States of this your Majeſty's Iſland, beg Leave to lay before your Majeſty this our moſt dutiful and humble Addreſs, on Occaſion of the late daring Attempt to invade your Majeſty's Kingdom of Great Britain, with a View of ſubverting the happy Government we live under, and eſtabliſhing in its Room Popery and arbitrary Power.

A Pretender to your Crown and Dominions, can be more odious to none of your Majeſty's Subjects, than to us, who glory in being unanimouſly and moſt zealouſly attached to your Royal Perſon and Family, and whoſe Loyalty your Royal Predeceſſors have acknowledged and ſecured by many valuable Privileges which they have conferred upon us, and we ſtill enjoy under your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign; as alſo by the conſtant Care that hath been taken of us upon all Emergencies for our Preſervation. And tho' by our Situation we lie much expoſed to the Inſults of your Majeſty's Enemies, yet we do aſſure your Majeſty, that no Dangers wherewith they may threaten us, ſhall ever ſhake us in our Reſolution to oppoſe them to the utmoſt of our Power, and in our Endeavours to continue theſe ancient Remains of Normandy in your Royal Houſe.

It is at the ſame Time Matter of great Satisfaction to us, that their malicious Deſigns have hitherto proved abortive; and we hope that the ſame Divine Providence, which hath protected your Majeſty in great Dangers, will always be your Safeguard, and enable you to put a Stop to their boundleſs Ambition, and to procure a ſafe and laſting Peace to Europe.

So praying Almighty God for your Majeſty's long Reign and Proſperity, we remain,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, and moſt loyal Subjects.

From your Majeſty's Iſland of
Jerſey, March 20, 1743-4.

Francis Beſt, *Lieut. Gov.*	Tho. Seale,
Ph. le Geyt, *Lt. Bailly.*	P. D. Tapin,
William Dumareſq,	Charles Godfray,
M. Lempriere,	Richard Le Feuvre,
E. Dumareſq,	Rodolphe Huë,
J. le Hardy,	John Dumareſq,
Ed. Marett,	Ch. Marett,
Ph. Anley,	Phle. Bandinell,
J. Poingdeſtre,	J. Dumareſq,
James Pipon,	Clem. Richardſon,
Tho. Durell,	Phle. Coûteur,
John Pipon,	P. Lecoûteur,
Fr. Payn,	D. Anley,
J. Roques,	Elias Beſtram,
Fr. le Coûteur,	Tho. Godfray,
Ph. Falle,	J. Remon,
P. Joubaire,	J. Falle.
Charles De La Garde,	

The following Addreſs of the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of the Borough and Pariſh of Buckingham, has been preſented to his Majeſty by George Grenville, Eſq; one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of your Majeſty's ancient and loyal Borough and Pariſh of Buckingham.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, truly ſenſible of the Happineſs we enjoy under your Majeſty's mild and gentle Adminiſtration, beg Leave, with all Submiſſion and

and profound Reſpect, to approach your ſacred Perſon, as bound in Duty and Gratitude, at this important Conjuncture, (when your Majeſty and theſe your Dominions are threatned and inſulted by our profeſſed Enemies, the great Patron and Pattern of abſolute Power and arbitrary Government, and that too in Favour of an abjured popiſh Pretender to theſe your Majeſty's Dominions) to aſſure your Majeſty, that we do from our Hearts utterly deteſt and abhor ſuch Procedure, and all others that hath or may have the leaſt Tendence to favour the Reception, either of a French Government, or popiſh Pretender amongſt us; and that we will join heartily in ſupporting, to the utmoſt of our Power, your Majeſty's undoubted Right to the Crown of theſe Kingdoms againſt all Attempts whatſoever, being fully aſſured, that the Succeſſion of theſe Realms in your Majeſty's Royal Family, is the laſt and greateſt Bulwark of the Britiſh Freedom; and which, as true Engliſhmen and Proteſtants, we are unanimouſly determined to live in the quiet Enjoyment of, or bravely to die in the Defence. And ſhould we do leſs or otherwiſe, we ſhould be wanting to ourſelves and Poſterity, ſince we have from Experience found in your Majeſty (and thoſe of your Royal Family in the Line of Succeſſion) to our unſpeakable Satisfaction, all thoſe great and good Qualities that are neceſſary for making a People every Way happy, and that 'tis under the Influence of your Majeſty's good and juſt Government, we find ourſelves in the full Poſſeſſion of our Liberties. Conſiderations, Great Sir, that juſtly render your Majeſty the true Object of our eternal Love and Eſteem, and engage us, with the reſt of our Fellow-Subjects, likewiſe vigorouſly and unanimouſly to unite and concur in aſſiſting and ſupporting your Majeſty in all ſuch Meaſures, as ſhall, in your Majeſty's great Wiſdom, be thought neceſſary and expedient for the Preſervation of your Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and the vigorous and effectual Proſecution of the preſent neceſſary War, for the Succeſs of which alone (next under God) we confide in your Majeſty's Vigilance, Power, Experience, Reſolution and Conduct, which your Majeſty has hitherto ſo happily aſſerted in the Cauſe of natural Liberty and the Intereſt of Europe; and though we are not the earlieſt in the Tender of this Tribute of your Duty, yet your Majeſty may be aſſured always to find thoſe Returns from us, that are due to a vigilant, a kind and generous Prince, from an obedient and dutiful People.

To which, permit us, Great Sir, to add our moſt ſincere and ardent Wiſhes, that your Majeſty's unwearied Endeavours, for the Good of theſe Realms, may be ever crowned with Succeſs; That your Majeſty may reap the Benefit of your Royal Virtues, by a long, peaceable and happy Reign; And that, under the Protection of a Race of Princes deſcended from your Majeſty, the preſent ineſtimable Bleſſings of our Country, may be enjoy'd in their full Extent by our lateſt Poſterity. Your Majeſty's Title, and the Succeſſion in your Majeſty's illuſtrious Houſe, being the Ark of God to Great Britain, and like that too of old, may it carry Death to the prophane Hand that ſhall dare to touch it.

Given under the common Seal of your Majeſty's ſaid Borough, the 23d Day of April, in the ſeventeenth Year of your Majeſty's Reign.

The following Addreſs of the Bailiffs, Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of the ſeveral antient Burroughs of Rhayader, Kevenleere, Kuncklas and Knighton, being all the Branches of the Capital Burrough of New Radnor, has been preſented to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave, his Grace the Duke of Chandois, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Radnor being indiſpoſed: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

Radnorſhire.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Bailiffs, Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of your ſeveral antient Burroughs of Rhayader, Kevenleere, Kuncklas and Knighton, being all the Branches of the Capital Burrough of New Radnor, in the County aforeſaid.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects and Tenants of the ſeveral Burroughs aforeſaid, beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we cannot bear the Thoughts of an Attempt to invade any Part of this Iſland, in Favour of Popery, without ſhewing as great a Deteſtation and Abhorrence of it, as any of our Neighbours; an Attempt manifeſtly deſtructive, not only to our ſmall Properties, but to your ſacred Perſon, our Religion, Laws and Liberties.

We cannot but be convinced, that the Bleſſing we enjoy under your Majeſty's Reign, can never be ſufficiently eſteemed by us; and the gentle Influence of our Lord Lieutenant, and your Majeſty's Steward over us, does, if poſſible, make ſome Addition to it.

The Diſturbers therefore of ſuch peaceable Adminiſtrations, muſt neceſſarily move the Spirits of antient Britons, and more particularly againſt ſuch, whoſe Perfidiouſneſs has been ſo often experienced by this Kingdom.

And we beg Leave further to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, to the utmoſt of our Power, upon all Occaſions, unite in Loyalty with your Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects, in the Support and Preſervation of your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your illuſtrious Family, from whence we depend for the Enjoyment of both our Civil and Religious Rights.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Obedient Subjects.

The

The following Addreſs of the Juſtices of Peace, Freeholders and Heritors of the County of Berwick, has been preſented to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl Home, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl Waldegrave, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bedchamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Juſtices of Peace of the County of Berwick, met at the Quarter Seſſions, and other Freeholders and Heritors of the ſaid County.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, humbly beg Leave to addreſs your Majeſty upon the preſent Occaſion of an Invaſion threatned on your Majeſty's Dominions, in Favours of a popiſh Pretender, aſſiſted by a French Power, contrary to ſolemn Treaties; and with greateſt Chearfulneſs, as in Gratitude we are bound, to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will ſacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of your Majeſty and your illuſtrious Family, the Protectors of the Liberties of Europe, and of our Lives, Liberties, Religion and Properties, againſt the Pretender, and all others your Majeſty's ſecret and open Enemies.

That your ſacred Majeſty, and your Poſterity after you, may long continue to reign over and command the Hearts of your affectionate and loyal Subjects, is, and ever ſhall be, the earneſt Prayer of, *&c.*

The following Addreſs of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Free Burgeſſes and Commons of the Town of Clenniell, having been tranſmitted to his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has by him been preſented to his Majeſty: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Bailiffs, Free Burgeſſes, and Commons of the Town of Clenniell in the Kingdom of Ireland, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Bailiffs, Free Burgeſſes, and Commons of this Corporation, are truly ſenſible of the Happineſs we enjoy in our Religion and Liberties, under your Majeſty's mild and auſpicious Reign, (the moſt valuable Bleſſings we can tranſmit to Poſterity) and therefore think it our Duty to aſſure your Majeſty of our warm and unalterable Reſolutions, to exert our utmoſt Power, in this critical Conjuncture, for the Preſervation of your ſacred Perſon, and the Succeſſion of your Royal and Illuſtrious Houſe, to theſe and all other your Majeſty's Dominions, which are at this Time vainly threatned with an Invaſion by a popiſh Pretender, ſupported by the ambitious and faithleſs Power of France: Nor can we doubt, but by the Bleſſing of God attending your Majeſty's Arms, and the loyal Support of your faithful Subjects, you will be able to diſappoint the wicked Attempts of all your Enemies, and turn the Blow, intended againſt your ſacred Perſon and Family, upon the perfidious Authors thereof, to their utmoſt Confuſion and Undoing: Nor can we, but with Hearts o'er-flowing with Love and Duty, return your Majeſty our moſt grateful Acknowledgements for your wiſe Choice of one intimately known to all Civil and Social Virtues, to govern, as your Majeſty's Deputy, this your Kingdom of Ireland; one, whom we conſider, raiſed by your Majeſty (under Providence) as a Barrier againſt any Invaſion which may be made on the Rights of Religion and Civil Power; one whoſe Sagacity and Care to advance the true Intereſt of this Nation, muſt raiſe your Adminiſtration to the higheſt Eſteem in every Heart, which has any true Senſe of our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, under ſo wiſe and ſo gracious a Prince. In Teſtimony whereof, we have hereunto put our Hands, and affixed the Common Seal of this Corporation, the 31ſt Day of March, in the Year of our Lord God, 1744.

The following Addreſs of the Mayor and Citizens of the City of Kilkenny, and the Grand Jury, and the reſt of the Proteſtant Subjects of the County of the ſaid City, having been tranſmitted to his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has by him been preſented to his Majeſty: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor and Citizens of your Majeſty's City of Kilkenny, and the Grand Jury, and the reſt of your Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects of the County of the ſaid City.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, beg Leave to offer to your Majeſty, in the preſent critical Conjuncture of Affairs, this Aſſurance of our Duty and Affection to your Majeſty; and that we cannot ceaſe to admire and applaud the generous Spirit with which your Majeſty has maintained the Cauſe of Liberty, and expoſed, to the Hazard of War, your ſacred Perſon, in reſtraining the ambitious Diſturbers of Europe.

It is on that Wiſdom and Fortitude, with which your Majeſty ſtemmed the Torrent that ſo lately threatned the Deſtruction of Kingdoms, we can only rely for our own Safety: Permit us, Dread Sir, alſo to expreſs the Gratitude with which

which our Hearts are filled, for the tender Concern which your Majeſty has always ſhewn in the Welfare of your People, and for that uninterrupted Courſe of Happineſs which we have enjoyed under your moſt auſpicious Reign.

Amidſt ſo many Bleſſings which we derive from your Majeſty, we cannot, without the higheſt Indignation, hear of the Affront offered to your Majeſty's Royal Crown and Dignity, by the late threatned Invaſion in Favour of a popiſh Pretender: This was an Attempt that ſtruck at every Thing dear to us, your Majeſty's Honour, our Religion and Liberties; in Defence of theſe, we unanimouſly devote our Lives and Fortunes to your Majeſty's Diſpoſal; and doubt not, that the raſh Enemy ſhall repent his vain Attempt on a People, who are under the ſtrongeſt Obligations of Duty and Gratitude, ever to remain firm in their Loyalty to your Majeſty.

That your Majeſty may long continue in Health to rule and protect us, and that, to the lateſt Ages, the Crowns of your Majeſty's Kingdoms may remain in your illuſtrious Family, is the earneſt and ſincere Prayer of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,
Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful
And faithful Subjects and Servants.

Conſtantinople, March 24. In Conſequence of the Rejection of the Perſian King's Overtures, and the final Reſolution here for an open and vigorous War, the Porte judg'd there was no Time to loſe in getting into a Poſture to carry it on, a Generaliſſimo was inſtantly named, who is Achmet Baſhaw, the laſt Vizir but one. Two other Generals are likewiſe appointed, Achmet Baſhaw the Governor of Bagdat, and Hamal Oglou Baſhaw of Erzerum. There were alſo appointed three Seraskiers in Europe, at Bender, Chotin, and Ozakow. Chambers of Janiſſaries and Topgees are continually filing off into Aſia; five more Chambers will ſoon paſs over. An Order was lately iſſued by the Porte, that whatever Subject of the Grand Signor's, not enjoying the particular Protection of any foreign Miniſter, ſhall not, in ſo many Days, deliver up any Ruſſian Slave he may have in his Poſſeſſion, ſhall be puniſhed with Death, and a Reward of 100 Dollars is offer'd to thoſe who ſhall inform againſt any who ſecrete them. His Excellency M. Calkoen, late Ambaſſadour here from the States General, departs in ten Days for Holland by Way of Vienna. His Secretary, M. des Bordes, remains here charged with Affairs till another Miniſter comes. The Zeal of the Roman Catholick Prieſts in making Armenian Converts, has lately met with a Check, the Porte having iſſued an Order for no Armenian to frequent any Place of popiſh Worſhip under Pain of Death. Ali Baſhaw, the late Vizir, is made Baſhaw of Boſnia. Here is juſt now a Report, that a Khan of the Shaugh's has revolted, and gone over with 30000 Men to the new Shaugh.

Petersbourg, March 31. On Palm Sunday Evening the Empreſs went from the Summer-Palace to the ancient Palace in the Kremmlin in Moſcow, in order to ſpend the Paſſion Week there in a more devout Retirement. Nevertheleſs her Imperial Majeſty went almoſt every Evening to the Summer Palace to viſit and comfort the young Princeſs of Zerbſt in her Illneſs. The firſt Time her Highneſs was let Blood, the Empreſs made her a Preſent of a Necklace and a Pair of Ear-rings of Brilliants about 60,000 Rubles Value, and his Imperial Highneſs the Great Duke preſented her with a Watch and Chain, both richly ſet with Brilliants; it being the Faſhion, in this Country, to make Preſents on that Occaſion. Her Highneſs has had a ſevere Illneſs, but has been thought to be out of Danger, and in a fair Way of Recovery ever ſince the 19th Inſtant. The Feſtivals, which were to have begun at Moſcow on the 5th of April, are put off till the 25th, the Anniverſary of her Imperial Majeſty's Coronation.

Dantzig, April 22. Laſt Poſt brought an Account, that almoſt the whole City of Riga had been overflown by a Stoppage of Ice in the Mouth of the Duna. The Suburbs ſuffered much, the City Gates were burſt open; the Cellars where their Salt, reckoned about 4000 Laſts, beſides other Goods, lye, are all filled with Water, People going in Floats from Houſe to Houſe. We have juſt received an Account of the King of Poland's being ſet out, by the Way of Leipzig, for Poland.

Vienna, April 27. We can expect no News from Prince Lobkowitz, till the Arrival of General Coloredo at his Army. The Queen's Army, which has wintered in Bavaria and the neighbouring Countries, is in March, and is to rendezvous at Ingolſtadt, from whence they will defile the firſt of May, to go, as is reported, towards the Lower Rhine. This Army conſiſts of Fourſcore Thouſand Men.

Ruremonde, April 27, *N. S.* On the 23d Inſtant two Hanoverian Squadrons of Horſe, of the Regiment of Bulow, paſſed the Maeze here in their March to the Netherlands. They were followed on the 25th by four Squadrons of Dragoons of the Regiment of Adelepſen; and this Day by a Battallion of the Regiment of Midachten.

Ruremonde, May 1, *N. S.* One Battallion of the Regiment of Borch paſſed the Maeze here on the 29th of laſt Month, in their Way to the Auſtrian Netherlands, and are ſucceeded this Day by another Battallion of Soubiron; which cloſes the March of the Hanoverian Forces from the Electorate of Cologne and Dutchy of Juliers.

Liege, May 1, *N. S.* The Marqueſs de Fenelon is expected here every Hour, with his Family, in their Return from Holland to France; his Excellency having taken his Route, by Way of Boiſleduc and the Principality of Liege, in order to avoid the Auſtrian Netherlands.

Naples,

Naples, April 7, N. S. Yeſterday, by the Arrival of a Courier from Abruzzo, we were informed, that the King (on Notice from M. de Gages at Civita St. Angelo, that as Prince Lobkowitz's Army was making no Manner of Diſpoſitions for an Approach, his Majeſty might therefore proceed on his Journey with all imaginable Eaſe) ſtopped ſome Days at Capriati to hunt, and on the Third arrived at Caſtel Sangro, a Fief of the Prince of St. Buono, where he propoſed to paſs the Eaſter Feſtivals. It is ſaid the Neapolitan Troops have not joined the Spaniards, in order, as it is pretended, ſtill to preſerve the Neutrality. On the 29th paſt four Franciſcan Fryers, and a Prieſt, were ordered into Confinement, being ſuſpected of Diſaffection to the Government; and on the 30th, about 500 Priſoners attempted to eſcape from the Goals of the Vicaria, by ſetting Fire to the Gates, but were diſappointed by the Guard of Bailies, and in the Scuffle two Priſoners were killed. The King has cauſed an Indulto to be publiſhed in Favour of 263 Deſerters out of the Battalion of the Province of Salerno, (excepting a Corporal and ten others, who were the Ringleaders,) provided that in Ten Days from the Date thereof, they return to their Duties. A Military Cheſt, with the Sum of 600,000 Ducats, has been ſent from hence to the Army, whereof the Queen furniſhed 25000 Piſtoles out of her own Money. On the 2d, a Battalion of the Bourbon Regiment arrived in this City, and on the 4th another of Hainaut was ſet in March for the Army, which on the 6th eſcorted from Capoa two diſarmed Battalions Militia of the Province of Salerno and County of Moliſe. A Convoy of Eight Tartans are ſailed from this Port for the Preſidii, to fetch over Three Battalions of the King's Troops: Two other Tartans, and two large Row Boats laden with Proviſions, are alſo ſailed for Peſcara. They are fitting out in this Port the Gallies and Ships of War. The News of the Sickneſs in Calabria continues favourable, all Neceſſaries are ſent from hence to Reggio, by Feluccas, to perfume and purify that City and the Villages about it.

Rome, April 11. On the 7th Prince Lobkowitz's Son, Count Eſterhaſi, and other German Officers, who came lately from the Army to ſee the Curioſities of this City, had an Audience of the Pope, by whom they were preſented with Gold and Silver Medals. They were on different Days entertained at Dinner by the Prince of Santa Croce, M. de Thun, and Cardinal Alexander Albani.

Florence, April 14. By the lateſt Accounts from Lombardy we are informed, that a large Magazine of Hay, Straw, and Forage, is forming at Modena from the Mantuan, and that great Quantities of military Stores have been ſent from divers Places in Lombardy to Pizzighitone, in order to put that Fortreſs in a good Poſture of Defence. Several Couriers from Turin and Lombardy have paſſed through Bologna this Week with Diſpatches for Prince Lobkowitz. A Detachment of about 300 Sardinian Dragoons, out of the Queen's Regiment, has been ordered to march with all Expedition from Placentia to Piedmont; and at Bologna, by Direction of the Agent Victualler of the Auſtrian Army, a large Quantity of Corn is grinding in the greateſt Haſte. On the 4th Inſtant Prince Lobkowitz, for the Convenience of Forage, (on account of the Scarcity of which, his Horſe were put to great Difficulties) removed his Head Quarters from Fermo to Macerata, where he has all his Foot, and placed half of his Horſe at Tolentino and Fuligno, and the reſt, with the Artillery, Stores, and Ammunition, between Fermo and Recanati, to which latter Place the Hoſpital has alſo been removed, beſides another ſmall one which they have at Rimini. On the 9th a Body of 200 Croatians marched by Bologna from the Mantuan, as did ſuch another Body by the Ferrareſe, to join Prince Lobkowitz's Army. Some Parties of Huſſars croſſed the River Tronto lately in order to reconnoitre the Situation of the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Troops in Abruzzo, and returned afterwards immediately to give an Account thereof to Prince Lobkowitz.

Hambourg, May 1. Yeſterday Morning the Troops of this Garriſon were all under Arms; when the preſiding Burgher-maſter went through the uſual Ceremonies, which attend the publick Reception of a Commandant of this City, and Lieutenant General Wurmb was accordingly confirmed in his new Poſt. The Officers were then preſented to their General, and the Troops filed off before him. A Daniſh Ship, juſt come in from the Canaries, has been viſited by an Engliſh Frigat, who had taken four French Prizes; but we could learn no farther Particulars.

Tranſlation of the French King's Ordonnance, declaring War againſt the Queen of Hungary, dated the 26th of April 1744.

By the KING.

WHEN his Majeſty found himſelf obliged, after all Methods of Accommodation had been exhauſted, to grant to the Houſe of Bavaria the Succours which he was engaged to furniſh it with, in order to enable it to defend its Rights to ſome of the Dominions belonging to the Succeſſion of the late Emperor Charles the Sixth, he had not any Intention to make himſelf a principal Party in the War. If the King had been willing to take Advantage of Circumſtances, for extending the Frontiers of his Kingdom, no one is ignorant how eaſy it would have been for him to have compaſſed it, either by the Way of Arms, which at that Time would have found but a feeble Reſiſtance, or by accepting the advantageous and repeated Offers which were made to him by the Queen of Hungary, in

order to ſeparate him from his Allies: But, inſtead of his Majeſty's Moderation having produced the Effects which were to be expected from it, the Proceedings of the Court of Vienna againſt France have been carried to ſuch a Height of Animoſity and Violence, that his Majeſty can no longer defer giving publick Proof of his juſt Reſentment. The ſcandalous Writings which that Court and her Miniſters have ſpread all over Europe; the Violation of all the Capitulations; the rigorous Treatment which ſhe has ſhewn towards the French Priſoners, whom ſhe detains againſt the expreſs Stipulations of the Cartel; In fine, her Efforts to penetrate into Alſatia, preceded by Declarations equally raſh and indecent, which ſhe cauſed to be diſperſed upon the Frontiers, in order to ſtir up the People to a Revolt: So many repeated Outrages do now oblige his Majeſty, for the avenging of the Injury done to himſelf, the Defence of his Dominions, and the Support of the Rights of his Allies, to declare War, as he declares it, by theſe Preſents, againſt the Queen of Hungary, as well by Land as by Sea, and to attack, without Diſtinction, all her Poſſeſſions. His Majeſty orders and enjoins all his Subjects, Vaſſals and Servants, to fall upon the Subjects of the Queen of Hungary; expreſly forbids them to hold hereafter any Communication, Commerce or Intelligence with them upon Pain of Death; and, in Conſequence thereof, his Majeſty has from this Time revoked, and does revoke, all Permiſſions, Paſſports, Safe-Guards and Safe-Conducts, which may have been granted by him or by his Lieutenants General, and other Officers, contrary to theſe Preſents; and has declared, and does declare, them null and of no Effect and Value, forbidding all Perſons whatſoever to pay any Regard to them. His Majeſty commands and orders the Duke de Penthievre, Admiral of France, the Marſhals of France, his Governors and Lieutenants General of his Provinces and Armies, Majors General, Colonels of Horſe and Foot, Captains, Chiefs and Conductors of his Soldiers, as well Horſe as Foot, French and Strangers, and all other his Officers whom it may concern, that they cauſe the Contents of theſe Preſents to be executed, as far as it relates to each of them, in the Extent of their Powers and Juriſdictions; for ſuch is his Majeſty's Pleaſure, who wills and commands that theſe Preſents be publiſhed and poſted up in all his Cities, as well Maritime as others, and in all his Ports and Harbours, and other Places of his Kingdom and Territories under his Obedience, where neceſſary, that no one may pretend Ignorance thereof. Done at Verſailles, the 26th of April 1744.

Signed *LOUIS.*
and lower, *Amelot.*

Hague, May 1, N. S. *The following is a Copy and Tranſlation of the Letter written the 13th of laſt Month, by his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, to the States General of the United Provinces, requiring them to enter into War with France, purſuant to the Treaties: Which Letter was delivered on Wedneſday Morning laſt by Mr. Trevor, in the uſual Manner, to the Preſident of the Week, to be preſented to their High Mightineſſes.*

COPY.

HAUTS et Puiſſans Seigneurs, nos bons Amis, Alliés et Confederés. Le Roi des François ayant reçu dans ſes Royaumes le Fils du Pretendant, et ayant fait des preparatifs immenſes par Terre et par Mer, en tems de pleine Paix, dans la Vue de l'introduire à main Armée dans les nôtres, pour nous ravir, à nous, et à notre Famille, notre Couronne, et à nos fideles Sujets, leurs Loix, leur Liberté, et leur Religion, votre Republique, n'a point voulu tarder, à faire voir, par une Conduite tout oppoſée à celle de ce Roi, combien elle deteſtoit une Violation auſſi enorme des Liens ſacrés, qui uniſſent les Princes, et Etats. Notre Miniſtre Plenipotentiaire à la Haye vous a deja declaré, par notre Ordre, avec combien de Reconnoiſſance nous avons reçu le Secours de Six mille Hommes, que vous nous avés envoyé à cette Occaſion. Nous ne voulons point differer à vous le reiterer de notre Main; et comme, depuis ce tems là, la France a mis le comble à ſes mauvais deſſeins, en nous declarant la Guerre ouvertement, ſur des Pretextes frivoles & injuſtes, par les quels Elle tâche de juſtifier ſa propre

TRANSLATION.

HIGH and Mighty Lords, our good Friends, Allies, and Confederates. The French King having received into his Kingdoms the Son of the Pretender, and having in Time of full Peace, made immenſe Preparations by Land and Sea, with a View to introduce him, by Force of Arms, into Ours, in order to deprive us, and our Family after us, of our Crown, and our faithful Subjects of their Laws, their Liberty, and their Religion, your Republick determined to loſe no Time in ſhewing, by a Conduct directly contrary to that of the ſaid King, how much ſhe deteſted ſo enormous a Violation of the ſacred Ties, by which Princes and States are united. Our Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Hague has already declared to you, by our Order, how thankfully we received the Succour of Six Thouſand Men, which you ſent us upon that Occaſion. We would no longer defer repeating thoſe Acknowledgements to you, under our own Hand; and as France has, ſince that Period, carried her ill Deſigns to the greateſt Length, by openly declaring War againſt us, upon frivolous and unjuſt Pretences, under Colour of which, ſhe attempts

pre Conduite, & de noirçir la nôtre ; en alleguant des accuſations ſans preuve, & des Faits ſans Fondement, Nous nous trouvons obligés, à notre grand regret, de reclamer l'Execution entiere des Traités de votre part, en vous requerant, en vertu de celui de 1678, d'entrer en Rupture ouverte avec la France, nous offrant à concerter avec vous ſans delai toutes les Meſures neceſſaires, tant pour pouſſer la Guerre contre le Ennemi commun, que pour pourvoir à notre Sureté reciproque, de la maniere la plus Efficace. Vous n'ignorez pas, Hauts & Puiſſans Seigneurs, avec combien de Zele, & de bonne Foi, nous nous ſommes oppoſés aux Efforts de la dite Couronne pour renverſer cet Ordre de Succeſſion du feu Empereur, la quelle elle s'etoit obligée de garantir, de la même maniere que nous, & que votre Republique nous y trouvons obligés ; & pour abbattre une Maiſon, qu'elle ſe voyoit engagée de ſoutenir par les Traités les plus ſolemnels. Vous approuvâtes la Conduite que nous tinmes là dedans ; Vous fîtes plus ; Vous y concourrûtes ; & Vous y concourrez encore. Delà la Guerre injuſte, que ce Roi nous a deja declarée, & qu'il annonce en même tems a votre Etât, par les Armées, dont il couvre actuellement vos Frontieres, & menace votre Barriere. Dans la Vüe d'aſſurer ce Rampart de vos Etâts, nous avons crû devair aller au devant des Engagemens du Traité conclû en 1715, en tenant un Corps trés conſiderable de nos Troupes dans ces Quartiers, tant pour votre Defenſe, que pour celle de la Reine d'Hongrie, notre Alliée commune. Nous ne doutons aucunement, que dans un tems, où la Succeſſion Proteſtante de nos Royaumes (autre Objet de ce Traité) ſe trouve ſi ouvertement menacée par les Attentats de la France, vous n'ajoutiez cette Conſideration auſſi à tant d'autres Titres, qui appuient notre Demande actuelle aupres de vous. Ce ſont les Engagemens les plus autentiques, les plus exprés, les plus ſacrés ; Ce'ſt le glorieux Exemple de vos Ancêſtres ; Ce'ſt la Défence d'une Princeſſe opprimée ; Le Soutien d'un Equilibre en Europe, neceſſaire à celui de la Liberté, et de la Sureté Commune : Ce'ſt enfin, la Conſervation de notre ſainte Religion, & du vrai Culte de Dieu, qui, tous enſemble, vous appellent, et obligent à declarer la Guerre, dans ces Circonſtances, à la France, et à joindre les Forces entieres de votre Republique, par Mer et par Terre, aux Nôtres, pour reprimer l'injuſte et dangereuſe Ambition d'un Ennemi, qui s'eſt vû à la ſuite des Guerres precedentes plus d'une fois obligé, par l'Union de ces Forces, à rendre la Paix à l' Europe ; et qui ne manquera pas, par ce méme moyen, et avec l'Aide du Tout Puiſſant de s'y voir encore obligé. Tant de Motifs eſſentiels nous repondent d'une Reſolution favorable de la Part de votre Republique : Et ainſi dans cette juſte Eſperance et Attente, nous finiſſons cette Lettre, en priant Dieu, qu'il vous ait, Hauts et Puiſſans Seigneurs, nos bons Amis,

tempts to juſtify her own Conduct, and to blacken ours, alledging Accuſations without Proof, and Facts without Foundation, we find ourſelves, with great Regret, obliged to demand the entire Execution of the Treaties between us, on your Part, by requiring you, in purſuance of that of the Year 1678, to come to an open Rupture with France, offering to concert immediately with you all ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary, as well for carrying on the War againſt the common Enemy, as for providing for our mutual Safety, in the moſt effectual Manner. You are not ignorant, High and Mighty Lords, with how much Zeal and good Faith, we have oppoſed the Efforts made by that Crown, towards overturning that Order of Succeſſion eſtabliſhed by the late Emperor, which ſhe had obliged herſelf to guaranty, in the ſame Manner, that we, and that your Common Wealth, had obliged ourſelves thereto ; and towards the Deſtruction of a Family, which ſhe had engaged by the moſt ſolemn Treaties to ſupport. You approved the Conduct which we held therein : You went ſtill farther : You concurred with us in it, and you do ſtill concur with us. From thence proceeds the unjuſt War, which that King has already declared againſt us, and which he gives you Notice to be intended at the ſame Time againſt your State, by the Armies wherewith he now overſpreads your Frontiers, and threatens your Barrier. In order to ſecure that Rampart of your Dominions, we thought ourſelves obliged to exceed what we were ſtrictly engaged to by the Treaty of 1715, by keeping a very conſiderable Body of our Troops in thoſe Parts, as much for your Defence, as for that of our common Ally, the Queen of Hungary. We make not the leaſt Doubt, but that, at a Time, when the Proteſtant Succeſſion to our Kingdoms (the other Object of that Treaty) is openly menaced by the Enterprizes of France, you will add that Conſideration alſo, to ſo many other Titles, by which our preſent Requiſition to you is ſupported. They are the moſt authentick, the moſt poſitive, and the moſt ſacred Engagements : It is the glorious Example of your Anceſtors : It is the Defence of an oppreſſed Princeſs ; the Support of a Balance of Power in Europe, neceſſary to the Maintenance of the common Liberty and Security : It is, in a Word, the Preſervation of our holy Religion, and of the true Worſhip of God, which do all together call upon, and oblige you to declare War, in theſe Circumſtances, againſt France, and to join the whole Forces of your Republick, by Sea and Land, to ours, in order to check the unjuſt and dangerous Ambition of an Enemy, who has been, in the Courſe of former Wars, more than once obliged, by the Union of thoſe Forces, to reſtore Peace to Europe ; and who will not fail, by the ſame Means, and with the Aſſiſtance of Almighty God, to be again obliged to it. Such a Number of eſſential Motives, as we have alledged, give us Cauſe to rely upon a favourable Reſolution on

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